

## Budget Charts

### Aurora

#### Step 1: Determine proportion of Residential Property to Nonresidential Property

Market Rate	
Residential property	\$10,295,232,854
Divided by Market Rate	
for All taxable property	\$13,613,240,061

#### Step 2: Determine Portion of Property Tax Attributable to Residential Use

Assessed Valuation	
of Residential	\$1,002,755,680
Divide by Assessed	
Valuation All Prop	\$1,964,977,770

66.5%

#### Step 3. Determine Residential Portion of Revenues

Revenues Attributable to Residential

Property Tax (51%)	\$ 9,334,224
Sales Tax 76%	\$80,097,346
Specific Owner Tax (76%)	\$ 2,216,583
Use Tax Autos (76%)	\$ 8,414,850
Use Tax Bldg Materials (76%)	\$ 6,194,169
Other Taxes (76%)	<u>\$ 1,044,956</u>
Total Tax Attributable to Residential	\$107,302,128
Charges for Services (76%)	\$ 4,051,134
Fines and Forfeitures (76%)	\$ 2,732,933
Intergovernmental (76%)	\$ 8,259,447
Licenses and Permits (76%)	\$ 5,157,368
Transfers ((76%)	\$ 228,000
Other Revenues	<u>\$ 2,306,159</u>
<b>Total Residential Revenues</b>	<b>\$130,037,169</b>
All Revenues =	\$201,264,036

Proportion of Revenues that are Residential =

64.6%

#### Step 4: Determine Proportion of Expenditures that are Residential (See Step 1 Above)

76.0%

#### Multiply Budget Expenses by Residential Portion

General Government	\$ 37,063,991	76%	\$ 28,168,633
Public Safety	\$ 80,094,198	76%	\$ 60,871,590
Public Works/Engineering	\$ 16,787,893	76%	\$ 12,758,799
Parks & Open Space	\$ 14,729,853	76%	\$ 11,194,688
Library and Recreation Services	\$ 10,175,614	76%	\$ 7,733,467
Neighborhood Services	\$ 3,814,008	76%	\$ 2,898,646
NonDepartmental	<u>\$ 42,232,920</u>	76%	<u>\$ 32,097,019</u>
<b>Total Residential Portion Expenditures</b>			<b>\$ 155,722,843</b>

**Step 5. Compare Residential Revenues to Residential Expenditures. If Revenues do not meet expenditures then residential development does not pay for itself.**

Residential Revenue = \$130,037,169 (64.6% of total revenue)

Residential Expenditures = \$155,722,843 (76% of total expenditures)

**Residential development in Aurora does not pay for itself.**

## Breckenridge 2001

### Step 1: Determine proportion of Residential Property to Nonresidential Property

Market Rate	
Residential property	\$ 1,253,962,936
Divided by Market Rate	
for All taxable property	\$1,597,959,798

### Step 2: Determine Portion of Property Tax Attributable to Residential Use

Assessed Valuation	
of Residential	\$122,135,990
Divide by Assessed	
Valuation All Prop	\$221,895,080

55%

### Step 3. Determine Residential Portion of Revenues

Revenues Attributable to Residential

Property Tax (55%)	\$ 694,775
Sales Tax 78%	\$7,332,000
Cigarette Tax	\$53,040
Franchise Tax (78%)	\$ 187,200
Real Estate Transfer Tax (78%)	\$ 1,950,000
Total Tax Attributable to Residential	\$10,217,015
Investment Income	\$ 101,400
Miscellaneous Income	\$ 817,830
Charges for Services (78%)	\$ 593,641
Fines and Forfeitures (78%)	\$ 101,450
Intergovernmental (78%)	\$ 248,820
Licenses and Permits (78%)	\$ 422,370
Affordable Housing	\$ 18,018
Recreation Fees	\$ 1,500,000
Transfers ((78%)	\$ 253,890

### Total Residential Revenues

\$14,274,434

Total Revenues

\$19,978,300

Proportion of Revenues that are Residential =

71.5%

Proportion of Expenditures that are Residential (See Step 1 Above)

78.0%

General Government	\$ 3,854,047	78%	\$ 3,006,157
Parking and Transit	\$ 1,086,680	78%	\$ 847,610
Police	\$ 1,918,844	78%	\$ 1,496,698
Public Works/Engineering	\$ 4,053,748	78%	\$ 3,161,923
Recreation	\$ 2,962,330	78%	\$ 2,310,617
Open Space Acquisition	\$ 1,2000	78%	\$ ,9360
Debt Service	\$ 1,197,426	78%	\$ 933,992
Affordable Housing	\$ 230,700	78%	\$ 179,946
Debt Service	\$ 1,519,925	78%	\$ 1,185,542
Transfer to Capital			
Projects	\$ 3,142,050	78%	\$ 2,450,799

Total Residential Expenditures

\$ 15,582,644

**Step 5. Compare Residential Revenues to Residential Expenditures. If Revenues do not meet expenditures then residential development does not pay for itself.**

Residential Revenue = **\$14,182,769** (71% of total revenue)

Residential Expenditures = **\$15,582,644** (78% of total expenditures)

**Residential development in Breckenridge does not pay for itself.**

# Grand Junction 2001

## Step 1: Determine proportion of Residential Property to Nonresidential Property

Market Rate	\$
Residential property	1,672,013,450
Divided by Market Rate	\$
for All taxable property	2,452,850,450

## Step 2: Determine Portion of Property Tax Attributable to Residential Use

Assessed Valuation of Residential	\$1,62,854,110
Divide by Assessed Valuation All Prop	\$389,296,840
	42%

## Step 3. Determine Residential Portion of Revenues

Revenues Attributable to Residential

Property Tax (42%)	\$ 1,420,440
Sales Tax( 68%)	\$16,895,510
Franchise Tax(68%)	\$ 878,424
Other Taxes (68%)	\$ 790,568

**Total Tax Attributable to Residential** \$19,984,942

Charges for Services (68%) \$ 1,645,312

Investment Income \$ 287,640

Interfund Charges \$ 606,288

Other Revenues \$ 789,368

**Total Residential Revenues** \$ 23,313,550

**All Revenues =** \$35,577,751

**Proportion of Revenues that are Residential =** 65.5%

**Proportion of Expenditures that are Residential (See Step 1 Above)** 68.0%

**Step 4: Determine Proportion of Expenditures that are Residential (See Step 1 Above)** 76.0%

## Multiply Budget Expenses by Residential Portion

General Government	\$ 5,950,814	68%	\$ 4,046,554
Public Safety	\$ 15,897,499	68%	\$ 10,810,299
Public Works/Engineering	\$ 6,736,266	68%	\$ 4,580,661
Parks & Open Space	\$ 4,305,803	68%	\$ 2,927,946
Library and Recreation Services	\$ 360,865	68%	\$ 245,388
Neighborhood Services	\$ 1,728,521	68%	\$ 1,175,394

**Total Residential Portion Expenditures** 68% \$ 23,786,242

**Step 5. Compare Residential Revenues to Residential Expenditures. If Revenues do not meet expenditures then residential development does not pay for itself.**

Residential Revenue = \$23,313,551 (65.5% of total revenues)

Residential Expenditures = \$23,786,242 (68.0% of total expenditures)

**Residential development in Grand Junction does not pay for itself.**

## Milliken 2001

### Step 1: Determine proportion of Residential Property to Nonresidential Property

Market Rate	
Residential property	\$83,064,682
Divided by Market Rate for All taxable property	\$97,071,060 = 86%

### Step 2: Determine Portion of Property Tax Attributable to Residential Use

Assessed Valuation of Residential	\$80,90,500
Divide by Assessed Valuation All Prop	\$12,152,350 = 66.5%

### Step 3. Determine Residential Portion of Revenues

Revenues attributable to Residential

Property Tax (66.5%)	\$ 217,863
Sales Tax (86%)	\$ 45,327
Specific Owner Tax (86%)	\$ 17,200
Use Tax (86%)	\$ 187,050
Franchise Tax (86%)	\$ 43,860
Total Tax Attributable to Residential	\$ 511,300
Charges for Services (86%)	\$ 94,772
Intergovernmental (86%)	\$ 89,913
Licenses and Permits	\$ 974,294
Misc. Other Revenues (86%)	\$ 201,240
Budget Amendment Incr.(86%)	\$267,600
	<u>\$ 230,136</u>

**Total Residential Revenues** **\$ 2,101,655 (Does not include fund balance)**

All Revenues = \$ 2,468,841 (Does not include fund balance)

Proportion of Revenues that are Residential = 85.0%

### Step 4: Determine Proportion of Expenditures that are Residential (See Step 1 Above =

86.0%

### Multiply Budget Expenses by Residential Portion

General Govt.	\$ 810,910	86%	\$ 696,763
Public Safety	\$ 536,952	86%	\$ 461,779
Property Acquisition	\$ 810,000	86%	\$ 696,600
Public Works	\$ 260,003	86%	\$ 223,603
Parks, Recreation & Culture	\$ 224,629	86%	\$ 193,181
Budget Amendment	<u>\$ 288,464</u>	86%	<u>\$ 248,079</u>

**Total Residential Portion Expenditures** 86% \$ 2,520,005

**Step 5. Compare Residential Revenues to Residential Expenditures. If Revenues do not meet expenditures then residential development does not pay for itself.**

Residential Revenue = \$2,222,890 (85.0% of total revenues)

Residential Expenditures = \$2,520,005 (86.0% of total expenditures)

**Residential development in Milliken does not pay for itself.**

# Pueblo 2001

## **Step 1: Determine proportion of Residential Property to Nonresidential Property**

Market Rate	
Residential property	\$2,771,302,464
Divided by Market Rate	
for All taxable property	\$3,645,704,050

## **Step 2: Determine Portion of Property Tax Attributable to Residential Use**

Assessed Valuation	
of Residential	\$269,924,860
Divide by Assessed	
Valuation All Prop	\$523,501,320 52%

## **Step 3. Determine Residential Portion of Revenues**

Revenues Attributable to Residential

Property Tax (51.5%)	\$ 3,937,695
Sales Tax(768%)	\$ 30,012,400
Franchise Tax(76%)	\$ 2,097,600
Misc. Revenue (76%)	\$ 8,389,884

**Total Residential Revenue**

**\$44,437,579**

All Revenues =

\$61,010,292

**Proportion of Revenues that are Residential =**

**73%**

## **Step 4. Determine Proportion of Expenditures that are Residential (See Step 1 Above)**

**76%**

General Government	\$ 7,027,804	76%	\$ 5,341,131
Public Safety	\$ 22,532,088	76%	\$17,124,387
Public Works/Engineering	\$ 3,968,069	76%	\$ 3,015,732
Parks & Rec	\$ 3,154,295	76%	\$ 2,397,264
Transportation	\$ 2,673,753	76%	\$ 2,032,052
Intergovernmental	\$ 2,570,398	76%	\$ 1,953,502
Transfers Out	\$ 16,406,884	76%	\$12,469,232
Insurance & Contingent	<u>\$ 2,675,000</u>	76%	<u>\$ 2,033,000</u>

**Total Residential Portion Expenditures**

76%

\$ 46,366,301

**Step 5. Compare Residential Revenues to Residential Expenditures. If Revenues do not meet expenditures then residential development does not pay for itself.**

Residential Revenue = \$44,437,579 (73% of total revenues)

Residential Expenditures = \$46,366,301 (76.0% of total expenditures)

**Residential development in Pueblo does not pay for itself.**

## Sterling 2001

### Step 1: Determine proportion of Residential Property to Nonresidential Property

Market Rate	
Residential property	\$303,806,571
Divided by Market Rate	
for All taxable property	\$434,666,433 70%

### Step 2: Determine Portion of Property Tax Attributable to Residential Use

Assessed Valuation	
of Residential	\$29,590,760
Divide by Assessed	
Valuation All Prop	\$67,540,120 = 44%

### Step 3. Determine Residential Portion of Revenues

Total Tax Attributable to Residential	\$4,469,774
Charges for Services (70	\$ 139,174
Intergovernmental (70	\$ 544,636
Licenses and Permits (70%)	\$ 61,145
Fines and Forfeits (70%)	\$ 87,937
Franchise Fees (70%)	\$ 397,417
Misc. Revenues (70	\$ 94,794
Transfers (70%)	\$ 264,407
<b>Total Residential Revenues</b>	<b>\$6,059,284</b>

All Revenues = \$9,415,830

**Proportion of Revenues that are Residential = 64%**

**Step 4: Proportion of Expenditures that are Residential (See Step 1 Above) = 70%**

### Multiply Budget Expenses by Residential Portion

General Government	\$ 2,656,798	70%	\$ 1,859,758
Public Safety	\$ 3,205,992	70%	\$ 2,244,194
Airport	\$ 220,110	70%	\$ 154,077
Public Works	\$ 363,328	70%	\$ 254,330
Streets	\$ 2,066,540	70%	\$ 1,446,578
Parks, Rec and Culture	\$ 2,043,248	70%	\$ 1,430,274
PLR Administration	\$ 183,570	70%	\$ 128,499
NonDepartmental	\$ 417,594	70%	\$ 292,316
<b>Total Residential Expenditures</b>			<b>\$ 7,810,026</b>

**Step 5. Compare Residential Revenues to Residential Expenditures. If Revenues do not meet expenditures then residential development does not pay for itself.**

Residential Revenue = \$6,059,284 (64% of total revenues)

Residential Expenditures = \$7,810,026 (70% of total expenditures)

**Residential development in Sterling does not pay for itself.**